

## MEXICO REFUSES U. S. CITIZEN THE RIGHT TO RETURN

**Carranza Officials Make Effective Order Directed at Persons Who Testified Before Senate Committee Investigating Mexican Situation**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Blunt rejection met the effort of the state department to induce the Mexican government to permit Henry Forres, an American citizen, to reenter Mexico after testifying before the senate subcommittee on Mexican conditions. Answering a note presented by George T. Sumnerlin, charge at the American embassy, Hilario Medina, sub-secretary of foreign affairs, said that, in view of antecedents of Forres, his entry could not be permitted. Medina also charged that Forres had conducted a propaganda campaign against Mexico "among persons attending the sessions" (of the committee).

The American request, according to unofficial text, laid stress on the fact that American citizens could not refuse to testify before the committee under severe penalty.

"In view of these extenuating circumstances," Mr. Sumnerlin's note added, "and without denying the right of the Mexican government to refuse admittance to undesirable aliens, the state department believes that in these cases an exception might be made which would not destroy the principles of international law."

The Mexican reply dealt only with the specific case of Forres, whose home is at Matamoros, Mex., and who was refused passport visa by the Mexican consul at Eagle Pass, Texas, when he sought to go home after having testified.

### Set Forth Mexican Views

"Permit me to point out to your excellency," the Mexican reply said, "that the said Mr. Forres, in testifying before the subcommittee of the United States senate, stated that conditions prevailing at present in Mexico were chaotic, exhibiting as evidence of his assertion that the president of the republic, on occasion of his visit to Cuatro Ciénegas, had been escorted by 7,000 soldiers. Furthermore, the said Mr. Forres expressed himself in harsh terms with regard to Article 27 of the constitution, stating it simply provided for confiscation or robbery. In general his statements were not only derogatory to Mexico and this government, but were also sarcastic. Nevertheless, the said Mr. Forres has not confined himself to his false statements with regard to Mexico, but he has been engaged in active propaganda in Mexico among the persons attending the session, having, furthermore, offered in a jocular tone to go to the Mexican consulate and advise himself as to whether the visa of his passport would be denied, confident that it would not be."

"In view of the antecedents of Mr. Henry Forres, my government is pained to advise your excellency that it can not permit the entry into Mexico of the gentleman."

## WORS BLIZZARD OF SEVERE WINTER STATES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
DURANGO, Colo., March 3.—Southwestern Colorado, already suffering a snow blockade, tonight is in the throes of another blizzard said to be the worst in 30 years. One train has entered Durango in 10 days and Silverton hasn't seen a moving train in 12 days. One passenger train and several engine crews are snowed out near Cumby Pass. Relief parties tonight are gathering provisions to carry them on snow shoes to the stranded passengers.

The 107 miles from Durango to Chama is said to be the scene of several freight train wrecks, due to the snow and mud slides and weakened roadbed. Great boulders, weighing many tons, are reported falling from the rim rocks of Animas canyon, tearing out the railroad tracks beneath. Heavy snow and mud slides are aided by a strong wind which is sweeping the mountain peaks.

In the La Plata mining district, the snow is reported to be 12 to 20 feet deep. Fear is expressed that the snow will bring a repetition of the floods of nine years ago when millions of dollars were lost in property damage.

### Nebraska In Storm's Grip

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—Blizzard conditions prevailed in Nebraska tonight with a high northwest wind, fall of snow and a rapidly descending temperature. In eastern Nebraska the snow fall is not heavy, but what has fallen is drifting.

Conditions are reported worse in the central and north part of the state. At Kearney there was a drop of 45 degrees in the mercury in 24 hours, and zero temperature is recorded, with prospects of interrupted train service. O'Neill and Norfolk tell of a heavy snow fall and demoralized train service, with rising wind.

### BREAD PRICES JUMP

NEW YORK, March 3.—A 2-cent-a-pound increase in bread prices was announced today by the Master Bakers of Manhattan, an organization controlling about 400 shops. Doughnuts and fancy cake prices will be increased accordingly. The price increase is due to the demand of bakers and their helpers for a raise in pay of \$1 a day. It was stated.

## Claims Palmer's Settlement With Packers Only Political Coup--Retain Hold on Public

TUCSON, March 3.—That the cattle business in the southwest will be forced to curtail production unless there is a rise in the price paid for the beef on the hoof by packers and consumers was the basis for a formal resolution passed this morning by the Panhandle and Southwest Cattlemen's association in annual convention here creating an advertising department of the association. The department will be maintained from the funds of the association for the purpose of conducting a campaign to induce the people of the nation to eat more beef and thus force a rise in prices through increasing the demand in proportion to the supply.

Just before the convention adjourned for the day, James Swift, a cattlemen's loan agent of Kansas City, created a sensation when he made an attack on Judge Atwood, of the department of justice, who addressed the convention. Tuesday, Swift charged that Atwood was in Tucson as the advance agent of the presidential candidacy of Attorney General Palmer and asserted that the settlement of the packers' cases was "no settlement at all but political propaganda and the packers still have a scissors hold on the public which cannot be broken and has not been broken by the attorney general."

## PACT'S FRIENDS TO MAKE STUNT FOR AGREEMENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, March 3.—While the treaty debate dragged on in the senate today without action, the treaty's friends began a final determined effort to rescue it from the deadlock toward which all leaders agree it again is headed.

Republican and democratic senators joined in the movement, but they were only moderately hopeful of success. Putting collateral issues aside, they addressed their efforts to the republicans' reservation to article 10, long the deadlock toward which all leaders agree it again is headed.

Some compromise proponents professed to see a possibility that an acceptable modification yet might be formulated. Others believed that despite assurances of democratic leaders, enough democrats to put through the reservation as it stands might yet be induced to quit the president's lead.

The confidence of the treaty's friends was apparently not shaken, and leaders of the two parties maintained that ratification would fail.

Read Opens Attack on Hitchcock  
The treaty, technically before the senate all day, was the Shantung reservation, but it got only a passing mention. Among other things, the Adriatic specific reference to Japan and China, would really make no difference in the course of the reservation.

The course of President Wilson in condemning the proposed Adriatic settlement was approved by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, who declared the executive was right in asserting that the United States could not join in European settlements unless they were to be based on a new rule of justice in international contracts. But the allies' Adriatic proposal itself, the senator argued, showed that the old regime still ruled in European politics.

In his brief statement regarding his amendment to the Shantung reservation, Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, republican leader, said the proposed modification which would eliminate specific reference to Japan and China, would really make no difference in the course of the reservation.

### Japan's Shantung Plans Will Not Be Altered—Shidehara

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
NEW YORK, March 3.—Japan's course in regard to the Shantung question will be pursued "unswervingly, no matter what action China takes," K. Shidehara, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States declared at a dinner given by the Japanese society in his honor here tonight. It was his first appearance before a large audience in this country since his arrival. Assuming that Shantung can not be a source of difficulty between the United States and Japan, Mr. Shidehara said that "it remains for Chinese statesmen to decide" which of two alternative courses "would better serve the true interests of their country and the world."

"Two alternative courses are now open for China," he declared. "The first is to leave the question, unadjusted and pending for an indefinite length of time."

"I feel sure that the position of Japan is fully realized by her American and European friends and that she will not be called upon to renounce her undoubted right of self-protection and self preservation."

## DEMAND FOR EXPENSIVE CUTS OF MEATS BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICES

CHICAGO, March 3.—Southern laborers who are eating too high up on the hog, and American housewives who "eat too far back on the beef" are to blame for the continued high cost of living, the American Institute of Meat Packers announced today. With the export market for meat shattered by adverse foreign exchange and wholesale prices back to where they were a year and two years ago, the American consumer is chiefly responsible, the institute's bulletin on February conditions says.

Hog prices during the early part of the month were at the highest level of the winter, with receipts at the yards 15 to 20 per cent below normal,

## Asserts Hungary to Flout Allies; Restore Dynasty

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, March 3.—Alexander Vaida-Voevod, premier of Rumania, in an interview printed in the Pall Mall Gazette today, regarding the appointment of Admiral Horthy as regent of Hungary, is quoted as follows: "The new Hungarian regent will try in every possible way to affect a restoration of the dynasty with Charles as king. Under Horthy's direction the allied supreme council will at a ripe moment, be flouted and a kingdom established."

"The Hungarians believe the allies are too weary to take a serious action. There has been a secret mobilization in Hungary of all men between the ages of 18 and 26. Arms have been obtained in Austria and efforts made to obtain munitions in Warsaw."

M. Vaida-Voevod predicts that the former emperor's son will be named as king if the plan to restore the emperor fails.

### Give Disputed Points

LONDON, March 4.—The supreme council yesterday discussed the question of peace with Hungary, says the London Times this morning, and considerable difference in opinion arose among the delegates, mainly in consequence of the Italian suggestion that the frontiers assigned by the general treaty of peace to Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia, should be revised in favor of the magyars.

This suggestion seems to have received some support from the British representatives," the paper adds, "but to have been opposed by the French who do not favor the idea of throwing an important part of the general peace treaty into the melting pot. Consequently a situation resembling a deadlock has been reached."

## President Appears In Public for 1st Time Since Illness

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Lured by balmy spring weather, President Wilson, who has been confined to his bed since a motor jaunt about the city today, it was the first time he had left the White House since his illness, "but to bed a very sick man" five months ago today.

Mr. Wilson told Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Gary T. Grayson, who accompanied him, that he felt as though he had been away from Washington a long time.

For more than an hour the president drove along the speedway and through the city streets and the capitol grounds.

The president was recognized by many persons and returned their greetings. "Delighted" and much benefited by his trip," was the way Dr. Grayson characterized the president's attitude when he returned to the White House.

### SELECT DELEGATES AT LARGE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—The Kentucky republican state convention today endorsed A. T. Hart, Governor E. P. Morrow, Mrs. John Glover South, Frankfort, and Dr. S. H. George, negro, Paducah, as the four delegates to the state-at-large to the republican national convention in Chicago. The convention voted that they shall be uninstructed.

### ROYALTIES NOT EXEMPT

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Royalties received by authors, artists, composers and others cannot be classed as dividends and are subject to normal tax, as well as sur tax, Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper ruled today. Dividends are subject to taxes paid by the commissioner explained while royalties constituting an expense of the paying concern are subject to taxes levied on those benefiting from them.

despite the fact that government reports show that there is probably a large surplus on the farms.

In the beef market, a "factor which has had great influence upon the beef trade has been the relatively strong demand for hind quarter beef and the poor demand for fore quarter beef," the packers state.

The mutton situation is similar. There is shortage of lambs, due to the failure of many Colorado stockmen to buy at prices prevailing last fall, and as a result practically the entire market supply from now until the first of June must come from the Scotts Bluff territory in Nebraska and Colorado.

## FARMERS OF 28 STATES JOIN IN NEW FEDERATION

**Object of Organization Is to Protect and Represent Business, Economic, Social and Educational Interests of Farmers — Has 700,000 Members**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, March 3.—The American Farm Bureau Federation was organized today at a meeting of representatives from 28 states farmers' bureaus. J. E. Howard of Clemons, Iowa, was elected president, and J. W. Coverdale, Ames, Iowa, secretary.

The objects of the federation, it was announced, are to correlate and strengthen the individual state farm bureaus and similar state organizations into a national body to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of the nation, and to develop agriculture.

### Fix Membership At 700,000

The membership of the federation was fixed at 700,000, which is divided into four groups, the northeast, the central, the southern and far western.

Dr. A. C. True, director of the states' relations service of the United States department of agriculture, praised the work of the new organization in an address.

"Agriculture must be made a profitable industry and the standard of living must be raised on the farms," he said. "Unless we can hold the intelligent, prosperous people on the farms we will not succeed. We must interest women and children as well as men and make home life on the farm more attractive and convenient."

He pointed out that this was an era of group competition which would affect agriculture and said that the farmers should take proper steps in developing their own interests.

### Introduces Resolution

Resolutions introduced today included the following: National legislation that will prevent strikes and unnecessary suffering, an income tax based on cash receipts and disbursements, investigation of the farm labor relation, and products, steps to protect the dairy industry, potato growers and wool producers, and a demand for an international conference of farmers to meet in New York.

One of the aims of the federation would be the establishment of a staff of experts at Washington to scan all legislation affecting producers of food, Chicago or Indianapolis probably will be selected for the national headquarters of the organization. The executive committee will make the selection.

Among the delegates attending the conference are six women.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—Morris Hillquit, summing in a five hour speech today in defense of the five suspended socialist assemblymen who have been under investigation for the past seven weeks, told the assembly judiciary committee it had no right to impose upon these five men qualifications for office not demanded by the constitution.

Declaring that the whole proceeding against his clients was "a part of the national hysteria against radicalism," Mr. Hillquit demanded that the judiciary committee frame a report recommending the seating of the five socialists and completed his summing up with a warning that if the assemblymen are unsatisfied that stain upon democracy will never be washed off, never be removed.

"The precedent once created," he asserted, "will work toward the undoing of the entire constitutional representative system, so laboriously built up and upheld in this country."

Mr. Hillquit said that he had summarized all the charges under eight main heads, as follows:

That the socialist party is a revolutionary organization. That it seeks to attain its ends by means of violence. That it does not sincerely believe in political action and that its policies are only a blind or camouflage. That it is unpatriotic and disloyal. That it is unduly controlled by public officials elected on its tickets. That it owes allegiance to a foreign power, known as the international revolution, and that it is a threat to the government of the United States.

That the socialist assemblymen personally opposed prosecution of the war and gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

### Has Reply for Each

Mr. Hillquit argued each of the first seven charges at length, saying Secretary Stedman, his colleague, would reply to the last. Briefly, his answers were:

That the socialist party was revolutionary and that socialists are revolutionists in the sense that they favor a program that will take the industrial system out of the hands of private individuals and turn it over to the people to organize it properly.

That socialism has come to build and not to destroy and that the mass action the socialist party has in view is the legal organized action of large masses in the community.

That the socialist party did its sacred duty to protest against the war, inasmuch as the socialist party did believe that democracy would be assured as the result of the war.

That the socialist party has a right to tell candidates elected on the socialist platform to get out of the party should they prove untrue to platform pledges and promises.

That the socialist party is not an anti-national party and that socialism is international, so is capitalism, art and modern life.

That the socialist party does not approve of the soviet government of Russia and does not seek to introduce a soviet form of government in the United States, although sympathizing with the Russian socialists in the maintenance of their soviet government.

### REDS TAKE BATAISK, REPORT

LONDON, March 3.—A Moscow wireless dispatch received here tonight announces the Reds have captured Bataisk, on the sea of Ozov.

## BLANK CARTRIDGES IN ANCIENT PISTOL SCARE NEW YORKERS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, March 3.—Armed with an old-fashioned pistol and blank cartridges, Tony Oladota, 14 years old, is alleged by the police to have treated Brooklyn tonight to a "holley car" "hold-up" in true wild west style.

The youngster, according to the police, stopped the street car by firing three shots. The passengers were panic stricken when the boy leaped out of the darkness into the light waving the pistol. But before he could climb aboard, a special officer arrested him.

Tony, who was locked up charged with juvenile delinquency, told the police he had meant no harm.

## Senate Foreign Relations Body to 'Probe' Hunt

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Investigation will be made by the senate foreign relations committee of charges that George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, nominated by President Wilson for ambassador to Siam, has publicly declared his sympathy with the I. W. W. before action is taken on the appointment. The committee so decided today but deferred until Friday and decision on, detailed plans for hearing the case.

### Nothing To It Says Hunt

A denial that he had declared his sympathy with the I. W. W. was made here today by former Governor G. W. P. Hunt, appointed minister to Siam. Mr. Hunt, however, publicly declared his sympathy with the I. W. W. before action is taken on the appointment. The committee so decided today but deferred until Friday and decision on, detailed plans for hearing the case.

### ASKS COMMITTEE TO RESEAT THE N. Y. SOCIALISTS

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## CITIZENS IN PLEDGE AGREE NOT TO RECOGNIZE CLOSED SHOP IN BUILDING TRADES IN THIS CITY AFTER MONDAY

No more shall the closed shop in the building trades throttle industry in Phoenix. Sentence has been passed and it will take effect on Monday morning. The business men, the builders, property owners and bankers, material men and contractors, served notice on the closed shop last night when more than 100 of them pledged themselves to permit no construction work to proceed under the closed shop principle.

In a rousing meeting held at the chamber of commerce, these men, representative of the entire citizenship of the city, took a positive, unqualified stand for the open shop principle in the building trades of Phoenix, in the firm belief that the greater prosperity of the city lies in this principle. Speaker after speaker declared that no longer could Phoenix with any self-respect submit to the arrogant, un-American and unfair tactics of the closed shop policy demanded by the Phoenix Building Trades Council, and that with a united front, the business interests and property owners of this city were prepared to fight the issue to a finish.

The keynote of the meeting was that there would be no trifling with this question, but that, shoulder to shoulder, without regard to personal losses or embarrassment, the citizens pledged themselves for a free Phoenix, and it was evident from the enthusiasm with which the decision was reached that the campaign for industrial justice had commenced in earnest. It will lack neither backbone nor financial support.

What They Pledged  
In brief, all those who attended the meeting pledged that from Monday all construction work planned, or now in process of construction by them, would go forward under the open shop principle.

E. A. Tovrea, president of the Arizona Packing company, which is doing the largest single piece of construction work in the valley at present, pledged that from Monday on, all men at present employed on the work—nearly 125 craftsmen—would work under the open shop policy or not at all.

R. D. Roper, head of the R. D. Motor company, which is building a new home for the company, declared that he would make certain that the construction of his new building would be operated under the open shop principle from Monday. The men, he said, would be informed of this on Saturday night when they draw their pay.

"Instead of saying on our sign that 'This is the future home of the R. D. Motor company,'" he declared, "I will have a sign reading, 'This building will be erected under the open shop principle, or not at all.'"

L. H. Rhubar, declared that the craftsmen could stop work on his building on Monday unless they carried on the work on the strictly open shop basis.

The three building operations referred to employ the largest number of union men, and it had been pointed out at the meeting that the operations were unwittingly and through no fault of their own supporting the Phoenix Building Trades Council in enforcing the building trades card system, the principle which excludes non-union men from work in this city.

A. G. Smith, who is building 25 houses, also pledged that the contracts would be carried out on the open shop principle.

The meeting of citizens was called by the Citizens' Industrial Committee, which for months has been laboring diligently with the question of the open shop for Phoenix. The meeting was not called with the idea of fighting trade unionism of this city, but rather to decide for all time whether Phoenix would longer tolerate the destructive principle of the closed shop in the building trades.

Vernon L. Clark, chairman of the Citizens' Industrial Committee, who presided, said:

"And a painter who was in France 17 months, who worked the for six times, was fired off the job here in Phoenix because he didn't have a union card."

Mr. Clark referred to conditions in Miami, where the closed shop policy is rigidly enforced. Material entering a building in Miami must bear the union label, he said, or the job is at once placed on the unfair list. He said that the contractor for the fixtures of the new Gila Bank and Trust company building and unfortunately ordered some fixtures which did not bear the union label, and the union ruled it off the job.

"Pardon me, Mr. Chairman," said R. H. Ensign of the New State Electric company, declared that his company had reorganized its work upon the open shop principle. He had told his men that the trouble was he said, and told them to go back to the Building Trades Council and fix matters up there. When they had done this, the trouble came back to work. Not a man appeared for work, he said, adding that the company had been reorganized by obtaining the necessary skilled craftsmen from the coast—non-union men.

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